

## SENATE DECLARES THAT WAR IN CUBA DOES EXIST.

Party Lines Are Broken Down and by a Vote of 41 to 14 the Belligerency of the Insurgents Is Recognized, but "Czar" Reed's Iron Rule Prevents Such Action in the House.

For Cuban Liberty.

BACON,  
BAKER,  
BATE,  
BERRY,  
BUTLER,  
CARTER,  
CHANDLER,  
CHILTON,  
CLARK,  
CLAY,  
COCKRELL,  
CULLOM,  
DAVIS,  
DEBOE,  
FORAKER,  
GALLINGER,  
GORMAN,  
HANSBROUGH,  
HARRIS (Kan.),  
HEITFELD,  
JONES (Ark.),  
KENNY,  
LINDSAY,  
M'BRIDE,  
MANTLE,  
MASON,  
MILLS,  
MORGAN,  
NELSON,



SENATOR JOHN T. MORGAN, OF ALABAMA.

### RECOGNITION OF CUBAN BELLIGERENCY.

Resolved, By the Senate and House of Representatives that a condition of public war exists between the government of Spain and the government proclaimed and for some time maintained by force of arms by the people of Cuba; and that the United States of America will maintain a strict neutrality between the contending powers, according to each all the rights of belligerents in the ports and territory of the United States.

Washington, May 20.—Breaking party lines like a whip of straw, the Senate, by the overwhelming vote of 41 to 14, adopted the Morgan resolution for the recognition of Cuban belligerency this afternoon. In the face of public records of Spain's damning infamy and crime the opposition cringed and fell, weakly voicing its technical objections and paltering for delay. In the House the autocracy of Speaker Reed was never more ineffectually exhibited. No Roman satrap ever swaggered more brazenly down the Appian Way. No liars more defiant of right and rule, or more servile clients ever followed at their master's heels, than the Republican majority rising and sitting at the nod of Reed. The Senate resolution appropriating \$50,000 for the aid of suffering Americans in Cuba was passed with but one dissenting vote. In the Senate the friends of Cuba, Republicans and Democrats alike, were able to carry their fight to a successful issue. In the House, barred by the iron will of one man, the friends of Cuba stood helpless, and the Republican party presented the humiliating spectacle of being unable to voice the sentiments of its majority.

**Americans Divided by an Aisle.**  
In the Senate, Republicans and Democrats stood together—the centre aisle being no dividing line—and boldly stated that an American Administration must be forced to speak out on an American question. In the House, the centre aisle divided Americans. On the one side sat the Republicans, led by Representatives Hitt and Dalcott, manfully and pitifully trying to explain the Republican enthusiasm and jingoism of a year ago which to-day they repudiated; on the other side the Democrats, led by Representative Bailey, eloquently and aggressively demanding recognition for a people struggling to crystallize themselves into a nation of freemen.

On the one side excuses haltingly made and promises charily given, aroused no applause on the floor or in the galleries. On the other, the ringing declarations of men who love liberty and were willing that its benefits should be enjoyed by all who could wrest it by force of arms from the grasp of tyranny aroused the greatest enthusiasm throughout the vast chamber. On the one side sat the Republican leaders, belittling the occasion by their sneers, their laughter and their every bearing. Mr. Dalcott, during the most impassioned portion of the terrific arraignment of his party and his party's policy by the young Democratic leader from Texas, sneered laughingly with his colleagues sitting near.

Mr. Dingley sat at his desk with his silk hat in front of him, and seemed to find amusement in its shiny depths, for he smiled more than once to himself. Other great leaders of the party showed their appreciation of the great question at issue by retreating to the cloak room and restaurant. At no time, except when a vote was taken, were there more than thirty or forty Republicans on the floor.

**Applause in the Senate.**  
In the Senate the most exciting scene came when Senator Gorman arraigned the Administration for dereliction of duty and repeated his arraignment when questioned by Mr. Hale. The scene which followed the passage of the resolution has seldom been equalled in the Senate. The galleries broke all bounds and burst forth into applause which could be heard on the outside of the Capitol. Senator Hawley, deeply offended at an applause which voiced a

## HANNA SAYS SENATE IS WRONG.

In His Grief He Complains That the Action on the Morgan Resolution Is Discourteous to the President, Inexpedient and Sentimental.

Washington, May 20.—Senator Hanna gave his opinion to the Journal representative this evening on the passage of the Morgan resolution. "I deplore the Senate's action," said Senator Hanna. "It was inopportune. It was inexpedient. I fear that sentiment had too much to do with it. It was uncalled for in view of the fact that the President and the State Department are now using every means at their disposal to ferret out and unravel the Cuban situation. The Senate's action really assumes the appearance of discourtesy to the Administration. A Cuban policy has been promulgated by the President, and is being closely followed. There was no need for the Senate to step in and take a hand in the matter."

"I do not think it lies within the power of the Senate to take any action such as it did to-day. I believe that the power lies wholly within the province of the Executive. Such brainy lawyers as Senators White, of California, Spooner, of Wisconsin, Fairbanks, of Indiana, and Hoar, of Massachusetts, who are conversant with all the legal phases of the case, held that the Senate had no right to assume prerogatives belonging to the President; therefore they voted against the Morgan resolution."

"I voted against the resolution, not that I am unfriendly to Cuba and its brave representatives who have struggled hard for their independence, but in view of the present attitude of the Administration, which I felt would be faithfully carried out as has been outlined, I thought it my duty to act as I deemed best for all the interests subserved by casting my vote against its passage."

"Inside of two months this Administration has perfected a definite Cuban policy, which the last Administration did not do in four years. As this is the case, why should not the Administration be given a chance to carry out its plans relative to the Cuban question? Knowing the situation as I do, I think there was no reason why the Senate should have passed the resolution to-day."

**Thurston for a Battle Ship.**  
Senator Morgan's resolution was taken up at 12:30 o'clock, Mr. Thurston, of Nebraska, being the first speaker. He spoke for nearly two hours strongly and eloquently in favor of the passage of the resolution. He claimed that the people of the country demanded the recognition of Cuban belligerency and favored such action.

"I am a party man of the ultra type," said Mr. Thurston, "but over and above my duty to my party is that of my country, to humanity and to God, and I would be unworthy of my great party if I shied my course on this resolution through party considerations."

He closed his speech by declaring that the United States should send her strongest battle ship to Cuba, station her in the harbor of Havana, where her frowning guns might awe the spirit of tyranny and who failed to recognize the force and reality of the rising tide in favor of Cuba.

**Relations, and that the information that that committee had should be printed and given to the Senate.**  
A running debate of half an hour, carried on by Senators White, Chandler and others, led up to a vote at 3:15 o'clock on the motion of Senator Hale to refer the resolution to the Committee on Foreign Relations. Mr. Hale's motion was lost by a vote of 34 yeas to 32 yeas.

The Senate was ready to proceed to a vote on the adoption of the resolution itself, when Senator Fairbanks, of Indiana, took the floor and occupied it for an hour in delivering a carefully written speech against the resolution. At the close of his remarks, Senator Hale analyzed the vote by which reference to the Committee on Foreign Relations had been defeated and showed that with the exception of nine Republicans the vote against reference came from the opposition to the Administration. He called attention to this as a most amazing fact, and contended that it showed that the Senate was the center of a determination to drag the country on to the perilous edge of war.

**Gallinger Fears No Condemnation.**  
Senator Gallinger, of New Hampshire, responded in an impassioned address. He did not share in the apprehensions of the Senator from Maine. He recalled the scene in the St. Louis Convention when the Cuban plank of the platform was read. He contended that Republican Senators need not fear the condemnation of their party or of the people. A state of rampant Republicanism, he said, was the only thing that had come to him to vote for the same principles upon which this country had secured its independence as a nation and its liberty as a people.

Senator Spooner, of Wisconsin, made a half-hour's speech on the constitutionality

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## SYLVIA GERRISH'S KNIGHT ERRANT.

Protected Her from Bodily Harm and Now Wants Pay for It.

HE WAS HER COACHMAN.

She Called Upon Him, He Swears, to Protect Her from H. G. Hilton's Blows.

HE BATHED HER BRUISED ARM.

She Promised Him, He Declares, \$500 for His Services, and Now He Is About to Sue Her for That Amount.

The application of witch hazel to the bruised limbs of Sylvia Gerrish bids fair to figure strangely in a suit which a coachman has brought against the former idol of the Casino.

Not only will Bernard Mackell swear that he acted the part of the Good Samaritan to Miss Gerrish in her domestic extremity, but he will take oath that he protected her again and again from the fury of the son of ex-Judge Henry G. Hilton, and that on several specific occasions she promised to pay him \$500 as a reward for his zeal in shielding her from assault.

Those alleged promises form the basis of the suit. Mackell complains that the money was never paid and his attorneys, Coffin & Smith, of No. 150 Nassau street, expect that the case will come up before Part 1. of the City Court some day next week.

**What the Coachman Did.**  
The scene of the amazing doings described in Mackell's complaint was Mr. Hilton's fine residence at Riverside avenue and Dock street, Morris Heights. The coachman's alleged feats of knight errantry are best told in the bill of particulars drawn up by his lawyers. It reads like this:

On or about the 14th day of February, 1895, at about 1:30 a. m., the plaintiff, at the request of the defendant, acted as her bodyguard, and when the defendant had assaulted the defendant with his clenched fists and was about to assault her again when the defendant shouted to the plaintiff, "Save me, save me from that brute (meaning the said Hilton) and I will give you \$500. Thereupon the plaintiff herein protected the defendant and immediately thereafter carried the defendant on his back to her home. On or about April 1, 1895, while the plaintiff and the defendant were in the hallway of the residence of the said H. G. Hilton, at Morris Heights, putting down mattress, a dispute arose between the said Hilton and the plaintiff. Hilton assaulted the defendant. She called upon plaintiff to protect her, and she did, and immediately thereafter the defendant renewed her promise to pay plaintiff \$500.

About October 25, 1895, the plaintiff was at work in the stable of Hilton on the Morris Heights property, when the stable bell was rung violently. The plaintiff answered the bell and on his arrival at the bedroom of H. G. Hilton the plaintiff found Hilton, with a revolver in his hand, and the said Hilton called to him in a corner of the room crying and saying: "I want you as a witness to this. He's going to shoot me. For God's sake, save me, and get me out of here!" The plaintiff again acted as a protector and bodyguard for the defendant, and immediately thereafter again renewed her promise to pay him \$500.

On three occasions the plaintiff remained in the room with the defendant and protected her from the attacks of Hilton when the said Hilton was brutally intoxicated in the hallway and yelling very loud to the plaintiff to come in, and that he might kill her. On each occasion she renewed her promise to pay him \$500.

After the several assaults heretofore mentioned, the plaintiff herein bathed and rubbed the bruises and contusions on the limbs and face of the defendant with Pond's Extract, and the defendant on all these occasions promised to pay the plaintiff the sum of \$500.

The plaintiff has demanded the \$500 of the defendant on March 1, 1895, in the city of New York, and on several occasions, and on August 21, 1895, and again in New York, on November 5, 1895.

**How the Coachman Came to Leave.**  
As will be seen, the action in Mackell's moving tale is not recent, although the facts are now made public for the first time. Indeed, the papers in the case were served in February last year, a few months after Mackell's stormy sojourn at Morris Heights came to an end. This is the way the coachman details the circumstances of his parting with his employer.

"On Thanksgiving Day, 1895, I was ordered to hitch up the four-in-hand, and I was doing so when Mr. Hilton came in and says: 'What are you monkeying about?' He acts so fresh to me that I says: 'I ain't got no use for a man as can't use better language than you do. So if you don't shut your mouth I'll leave.' He said that, would suit him all right, and so I left."

At a later period Mackell obtained a judgment against Hilton for \$150 on account of unpaid salary. Hilton sought reprisals by having his former coachman arrested on a charge of stealing a set of harness. The charge was dismissed, and Mackell instituted a suit in the Supreme Court for \$50,000 for false imprisonment.

**MORRILL SERIOUSLY ILL.**  
Vermont's Venerable Senator Is Causing Great Apprehension—Vote on the Tariff May Be Complicated.

Washington, May 20.—Senator Morrill, of Vermont, chairman of the Finance Committee, is lying seriously ill at his residence, No. 1 Thomas Circle. He has been confined to his bed since last Saturday from the effects of a cold. Were he a younger man the danger would be slight, but he is now in his eightyeighth year, and his family are apprehensive. Mrs. Morrill is also quite ill.

Should his illness become fatal, it would tend to complicate matters in the Senate, where the tariff bill is now not so certain of adoption as its supporters would desire. While his successor, by appointment and finally by election, would undoubtedly be a Republican, the necessary delay would tend to further embarrass an already delicate situation.

**SYMPATHY FOR MRS. GRESHAM**  
Long Delayed Resolutions from Hawaii Finally Reach the Widow.

Chicago, May 20.—When Secretary of State Gresham died, the Hawaiian Legislature adopted resolutions of condolence with Mrs. Gresham. The copy of the resolutions was delivered to Mrs. Gresham to-day by the agent of an express company.

## CONFLAGRATION IN HOBOKEN DESTROYS HOMES AND FACTORIES

Fire Department of the City and Surrounding Places Powerless to Check the Spread of the Flames or Save Property.



Fire in Hoboken as Seen from a Sky-scraper in Lower New York.

## COAL MEN MOCK THEIR ENEMIES.

They Fairly Riddle the Order of Investigation with Alleged Flaws.

LEXOW REPLIES TO THEM.

He Says the Opposition Shows Their Fear of the Anti-Trust Law.

Lexow on His Bill.

Nyack, N. Y., May 20.—Senator Lexow was shown a copy of the Journal of this morning and read the comments of the president of the coal carrying companies on the Anti-Trust bill and Judge Chester's order and dictated the following statement:

"It was to be expected that any interest proceeded against under the provisions of the Anti-Trust bill would offer the most strenuous opposition. Were it otherwise the criticism might well have been made that the bill was ineffective and, as stated by Senator Cantor, just what the trusts wanted."

"That it is just what they do not want is indicated by the strength of the opposition now developing. The next important criticism made by the same authority, to the effect that the measure is not of a sufficient summary character, is completely overcome by the fact that the main objection urged against the present law, and upon which the application to modify the law granted by Judge Chester is based, is because the procedure authorized by the bill is claimed to be too summary."

**Narrows the Issue.**  
"As I read the newspaper version of interviews with some of the lawyers representing witnesses recently subpoenaed, the claim is made that the law invades the constitutional rights of citizens because of its summary character."

"If this objection is valid as applied to this law, it would be obviously doubly so when made against provisions more summary in their character. Whatever the Legislature might do in providing summary methods of procedure, no citizen can be prevented by legislative enactments from availing himself of the privilege of securing a review by competent judicial tribunal, and any subpoena issued by the Attorney-General may be reviewed by the courts, and if it invades a constitutional right or privilege, will be set aside, no matter whether the Legislature provides for such a remedy or should expressly prohibit it."

"The fact that the form of procedure finally adopted emanates from a competent judicial authority and makes reasonable provision for the guarding of all constitutional rights relieves the new law from many constitutional objections which attached to the more summary method first suggested, and to that extent narrows the limits of possible objection, and thus brings a final determination just so much nearer."

"And yet in one sense the minority leaders may be right. A decision upon the measure espoused by him might be more speedy, inasmuch as it would require neither time nor argument to convince the courts that a method of procedure involving the ascertainment of a crime, constituting one person and the prosecuting officer himself grand inquisitor, judge and jury, must be in violation of constitutional privilege."

**Thinks the Law Will Stand.**  
"Our adversaries endeavored to compel us to pass an unconstitutional bill, thereafter to make capital when its unconstitutionality should be judicially

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## "SAVE US," SAID PRINCE NICHOLAS

Despairing Message Sent to Athens During the Domokos Fight.

CLAIMED ARMY WAS LOST

Pale and Frightened, He Watched Brave Greeks Battle with Turks.

By John Pass.

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Athens, May 20.—At 7 o'clock Monday evening I stood on the heights of Domokos watching the gradual subsiding of the battle. Eight Christian villages, set on fire by the Turks, burned in the plain below me. This throws some light on the lamplike way in which the Turks are supposed to be making war. The right wing, driven in to its second line of defense, was holding its own, although no guns were sent to assist it. The Adjutant of Prince Nicholas said to me:

"The Prince has been confined to the house with indigestion. His battery and three others have been held in reserve. Commander in a Bad Light."

The Greek Commander in Chief will find it difficult to explain why from 12 o'clock to sunset none of these batteries was sent to help the hard pressed right wing.

Two regiments of Turkish sharpshooters, who had shown such dare-devil courage in attacking the Greek front, had been checked.

The battle, however, was over. The Turks had shown great qualities as soldiers, manoeuvred their guns with the greatest dispatch, and their infantry advanced so rapidly the wonder was where it came from. The Turks on the right showed an utter disregard for danger and death. The Greeks had held their own except on the right wing, where mismanagement prevented success.

**Unprepared for Attack.**  
The Greek commander was unprepared for attack, although he had been in Domokos a week. Big siege guns had to be brought into position after the battle had begun. The cavalry was pushed from pillar to post, as if no one knew what to do with it.

The Prince had viewed the battle from the window of the house. I tried to send a dispatch, but the Prince, with a pale drawn face, held the wire five hours personally, communicating with Athens.

He is said to have wired to the King, among other things:

"The army is lost. Save us."

**Prince Was Frightened.**

He evidently was badly frightened. At midnight I was sleeping beside the road when I was awakened by a friend, who said:

"The Prince has just passed in his carriage, with postillions, leading the retreat, as usual."

I could not believe it. I found some friends, Greek officers, who said:

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## Four Manufactories That Employed Three Hundred Persons Destroyed.

PROPERTY LOSS, \$800,000.

Flames Spread with Startling Rapidity Through an Immense Structure.

DEPARTMENT CANNOT CHECK IT.

Nathan Straus & Co. of New York, and Benton, Heath & Co. of Brooklyn, Among the Heavy Losers.

Summary of the Losses.

| Number of families rendered homeless.....            | 128       |
|--|-----------|
| Value of furniture destroyed.....                    | \$50,000  |
| Value of tenements destroyed.....                    | 150,000   |
| Value of factory building, stocks and machinery..... | 600,000   |
| Insurance:   |           |
| On furniture.....                                    | Slight.   |
| On tenements (estimated).....                        | \$100,000 |
| On factory building (estimated).....                 | 85,000    |
| On stocks and machinery (estimated).....             | 175,000   |
| Persons Thrown Out of Employment.                    |           |
| Ward, Leonard & Co., furniture manufacturers.....    | 60        |
| Paul & Gallagher, brush makers.....                  | 50        |
| Benton, Heath & Co., makers of wall papers.....      | 100       |
| Nathan Straus & Co., cut glass factory.....          | 100       |
| Total.....   | 310       |

Fire laid waste an immense block in Hoboken last night, destroyed a factory building 435 feet long and five stories high, and a row of tenements of equal length and height. The property loss was estimated by Chief Engineer Applegate, of the Hoboken Fire Department, to be \$800,000, and 128 families were left without other shelter than was provided for them by the charity of friends.

Never before, save when the Eagle oil dock burned has Hoboken seen such a fierce blaze, and its destruction of property was greater than that of the Newark and Fourteenth street fires of a few months ago, in which seven persons lost their lives. Rapidly—so far as is now known—there was no loss of life in last night's conflagration. The great glare of fire illuminated all of Hoboken and the villages in the hills as bright as day. From the western side of New York City it seemed as if not only Hoboken, but the neighboring country was ablaze. Trolley cars from Jersey City were packed to the last limit of their carrying capacity in conveying excited spectators to the scene, and great crowds lined the New York shore watching the spectacle. Never before had Hoboken suffered so severe a blow, and never had it seen so wonderful an exhibition of light.

On the ferry boats crowds crossed backward and forward watching for hours through opera glasses the scene. Women looked and exclaimed in rapture, for never had they seen a sight so beautiful. The factory in which the fire originated was a great brick structure between Twelfth and Thirteenth streets, facing Hudson street and half a block deep. The building was erected four years ago by John C. Crover, who also built the row of tenements on the other half of the block, facing Washington street. It was a gigantic speculation. He borrowed the money from the Hoboken Land and Improvement Company, and when this and other speculations seemed without profit (about a year ago) he shot himself in his office, No. 24 North street, Hoboken. The mortgage he had given the Hoboken Land and Improvement Company was foreclosed.